



Convergent evolution of jaws between spinosaurid dinosaurs and pike conger eels

Romain Vullo, Ronan Allain, Lionel Cavin

► To cite this version:

Romain Vullo, Ronan Allain, Lionel Cavin. Convergent evolution of jaws between spinosaurid dinosaurs and pike conger eels. *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*, 2016, 61 (4), pp.825-828. 10.4202/app.00284.2016 . insu-01361352

HAL Id: insu-01361352

<https://hal-insu.archives-ouvertes.fr/insu-01361352>

Submitted on 13 Sep 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - ShareAlike| 4.0 International License



Convergent evolution of jaws between spinosaurid dinosaurs and pike conger eels

ROMAIN VULLO, RONAN ALLAIN, and LIONEL CAVIN

Spinosaurus represent a group of peculiar theropod dinosaurs that have often been described as “crocodile-mimic”, predominantly fish-eating predators, and recently claimed to have been semi-aquatic animals. Here we report a suite of craniodental characters unexpectedly shared by spinosaurs and pike conger eels. Pike conger eels are predatory, mainly piscivorous bottom-dwelling anguilliform fishes that inhabit marine and brackish environments. These two groups of dinosaurs and fishes show a mediolaterally compressed, elongated rostrum, a terminal “rosette” bearing enlarged teeth in both upper and lower jaws, and a notch posterior to the premaxillary “rosette” characterized by the presence of reduced teeth. The morphological convergence observed in the jaws of these two distantly related groups of vertebrates may result from similar feeding behaviours. This typical jaw morphology likely represents an effective biomechanical adaptation for biting and grabbing elusive prey items in low-light aquatic environments. Associated with this specialized snout morphology, numerous integumentary mechanoreceptors involved in prey detection are present in both spinosaurs and pike congers. Our new observations provide an additional convincing argument regarding the decades-long and widely debated lifestyle of spinosaurs.

Introduction

Outstanding examples of convergent evolution are regularly reported, showing how similar selective pressures can drive to common morphofunctional features in unrelated taxa, extinct or extant (e.g., Donley et al. 2004; Ji et al. 2006; Field et al. 2011; O’Brien et al. 2016). In this short communication, we present preliminary observations concerning a previously unrecognized case of convergent adaptation between spinosaurs (Archosauria: Spinosauridae), an iconic group of bizarre theropod dinosaurs, and pike congers (Actinopterygii: Muraenesocidae), a modern group of anguilliform fishes.

During the Cretaceous period, spinosaurs were a highly specialized group of megalosauroid theropods with a craniodental morphology clearly distinct from those known in all other carnivorous dinosaurs (Charig and Milner 1986, 1997; Sereno et al. 1998; Dal Sasso et al. 2005; Rayfield 2011). Moreover, the palaeoecology of spinosaurs is widely considered to have also been radically different. Spinosaurus have been early recognized as piscivorous animals (Taquet 1984;

Charig and Milner 1986, 1997; see also Dyke 2010: fig. 1), although it has subsequently been shown that the diet of these theropods also included items other than fishes (Buffetaut et al. 2004). Furthermore, a semi-aquatic lifestyle has recently been proposed for these theropods on the basis of isotopic data (Amiot et al. 2010) or anatomical features (e.g., retraction of the fleshy nostrils, downsized pelvic girdle and short hindlimbs) (Ibrahim et al. 2014), and a new, hydrodynamic hypothesis regarding the function of the huge dorsal sail of *Spinosaurus* has been formulated accordingly (Gimsa et al. 2016).

Despite its strong mediolateral compression, the rostrum of spinosaurids has usually been compared with the snout of modern crocodilians (Taquet 1984; Charig and Milner 1997; Holtz 1998; Sereno et al. 1998). It is true that the crocodile (*Crocodylus* spp.) and alligator (*Alligator* spp.) skulls, in particular, share dental characters with spinosaurids, such as size heterodonty (anisodonty) and sinuous tooth rows. However, the alligator skull is strongly dorsoventrally compressed, and some biomechanical analyses have shown that the closest functional analogues to spinosaurids are the African slender-snouted crocodile (*Mecistops cataphractus*) and the Indian gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), which have a long tubular snout (Rayfield et al. 2007; Cuff and Rayfield 2013). In the latter, however, the straight jaw margins and the homodont condition make it morphologically very different from spinosaurids. Lastly, Foffa et al. (2014a) found that the snout-bending and torsion resistances of the spinosaurid *Baryonyx* closely match those of the Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and the Late Jurassic marine reptile *Pliosaurus kevani*. Nevertheless, the general morphology of the rostrum of pliosaurids remains clearly distinct from that of spinosaurids. Although the dentition of *Pliosaurus* is similarly anisodont, tooth rows are almost rectilinear in lateral view and terminal “rosettes” are not so well defined (Benson et al. 2013).

The narrow jaws of spinosaurids actually appear strikingly similar to those of pike conger eels, a small and relatively poorly known family of tropical/subtropical anguilliform fishes (Castle and Williamson 1975; Smith 1999). Pike congers, such as the Indo-Pacific *Muraenesox* and *Congresox*, live over soft bottoms from estuaries down to about 100 m deep, and shallow species are apparently nocturnal (Smith 1999). These medium- to large-sized eels (up to 2.5 m long), recognized for their aggressiveness, feed mostly on small demersal fishes and crustaceans (George 1980; Smith 1999).

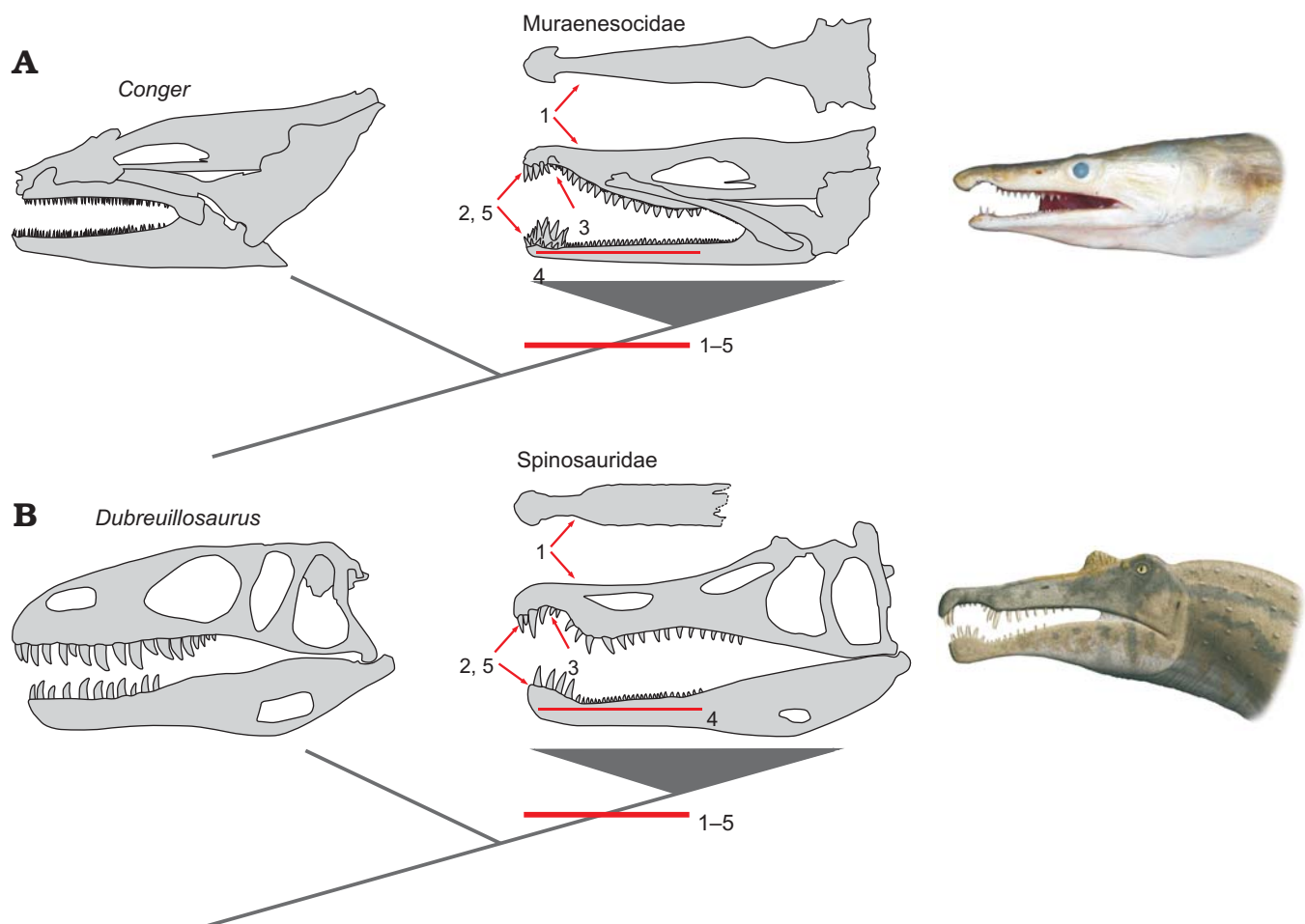


Fig. 1. Comparative evolution of jaws between Muraenesocidae (A) and Spinosauridae (B). Craniodental morphologies of Recent pike conger eels and Cretaceous spinosaurid theropod dinosaurs are convergently similar, likely resulting from similar feeding habits. In the sister groups of Muraenesocidae and Spinosauridae, here represented respectively by *Conger* (Congridae) and *Dubreuillosaurus* (Megalosauridae), skulls exhibit the plesiomorphic condition (i.e., rostrum not markedly elongated, absence of premaxillary and dentary “rosettes”, dentition homodont). The derived condition observed in both pike congers and spinosaurs, which seems to be associated with an enhanced sensitivity, can be interpreted as an adaptation to forage efficiently in aquatic environments and to grab evasive prey items such as fishes. Muraenesocidae are represented here by *Muraenesox bagio* (skull and head), and Spinosauridae by *Baryonyx walkeri* (skull) and *Spinosaurus aegyptiacus* (head reconstruction; courtesy of Stephen O’Connor). Characters: 1, elongated rostrum; 2, terminal “rosette” in both upper and lower jaws; 3, deep notch posterior to the upper jaw “rosette”; 4, strong heterodonty (in size); 5, “rosettes” bearing enlarged teeth. Illustrations not to scale.

Results

The main common morphological features observed in spinosaurid dinosaurs and muraenesocid eels are: (i) snout elongated and mediolaterally compressed; (ii) rostral end of premaxilla and dentary rounded (“rosettes”); (iii) upper jaw showing in lateral view a notch posterior to premaxillary “rosette”, bearing reduced teeth and receiving the dentary “rosette” when mouth is closed; (iv) strong heterodonty (in size), particularly well marked in the lower dentition; and (v) “rosettes” bearing enlarged, slender conical teeth (Takai 1959; Charig and Milner 1997; Smith 1999; Dal Sasso et al. 2005) (Fig. 1). In the upper jaw of pike congers, the fused medial bone corresponding to the robust premaxillo-ethmo-vomerine complex (Eagderi and Adriaens 2010), which is traditionally regarded as autapomorphic for the Anguilliformes, reinforces the analogy with the solid snout of spinosaurs. The main difference consists in the

nature of the largest tooth-bearing element of the upper jaw, which corresponds to the maxilla in spinosaurids (paired, laterally placed, tooth rows) (Dal Sasso et al. 2005) and to the vomer in muraenesocids (a single medially placed tooth row) (Takai 1959; Smith 1999). In addition, the dentition posterior to the “rosettes” shows laterally compressed, blade-like teeth in *Muraenesox* (Castle and Williamson 1975; Smith 1999). This condition differs from the conodont condition observed in *Congresox* (Castle and Williamson 1975; Smith 1999) and spinosaurs (Dal Sasso et al. 2005; Hendrickx et al. 2015). It is worth noting that the specialized craniodental morphology of spinosaurids and muraenesocids (Fig. 1) represents a derived condition with respect to the more generalized morphology of their sister groups (here referred to as megalosaurids and congrids, respectively), whose members are medium-snouted forms with non-sinuous jaws and homodont dentitions (Takai 1959; Allain 2002; Eagderi and Adriaens 2010; Rayfield 2011).

Discussion

The acquisition of an elongated snout improving prey capture is observed in many groups of aquatic predators (e.g., trematosaurs within temnospondyls; Fortuny et al. 2011). Snout elongation in both spinosaurids and muraenesocids is apparently correlated to the acquisition of a greater sensitivity. Interestingly, it has recently been suggested that the jaw elongation observed in long-snouted anguilliforms, such as muraenesocid and nettastomatid eels, confers some advantages in prey detection and prey capture kinematics (Eagderi and Adriaens 2010). In such benthic, biting predators, the premaxillo-ethmo-vomerine complex seems to enhance the grasping and maintaining capacity, and an enlarged space for the olfactory organ would improve foraging efficiency in dark and muddy environments. In addition, long, mediolaterally compressed jaws may increase biting speed and reduce drag during prey capture. In *Spinosaurus*, fleshy nostrils were retracted to a posterior position to facilitate breathing at the water-air interface when the head was in vertical position (Ibrahim et al. 2014). Unlike in pike congers, olfaction was probably not involved in prey detection in spinosaurids. On the basis of the presence of snout neurovascular foramina (Dal Sasso et al. 2005), it has been suggested that *Spinosaurus* had a sensory integumentary system similar to that of other groups of long-snouted predators such as crocodilians (Dal Sasso et al. 2009, 2014; Ibrahim et al. 2014) and pliosaurs (Foffa et al. 2014b). Pressure receptors and the enhanced tactile sensitivity would have helped in localizing and biting aquatic prey items under low-light conditions (i.e., in turbid waters or during crepuscular/nocturnal feeding activity), similarly to mechanoreceptive neuromasts present in the pored canals of the cephalic lateral line system of pike congers.

The previously unreported convergence described here between spinosaurs and predatory fishes such as pike conger eels indicates that the former had a snout particularly well adapted to forage in water over sediments, thus providing further evidence for riparian (possibly semi-aquatic) habits and predominant piscivory in these intriguing theropod dinosaurs. This remarkable case of trophically driven convergent evolution involving two phylogenetically and temporally disparate taxa adds to the few known examples of behavioural and morpho-functional similarities between fishes and reptiles (Pettigrew et al. 1999). However, further studies and new data on foraging tactics (i.e., prey detection and capture) and jaw biomechanics of pike congers, for which very little is known, would be required to achieve a more detailed comparison between spinosaurids and muraenesocids.

Acknowledgments.—We are grateful to Stephen O'Connor (London, UK) for the spinosaur head reconstruction. Philippe Béarez (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France) is thanked for providing information on pike congers. We also thank Emilie Läng (Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland) for her helpful review of an earlier version of the manuscript, as well as Andrew R. Cuff (University College London, London, UK) and Christophe Hendrickx (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa) for their constructive comments and suggestions.

References

- Allain, R. 2002. Discovery of megalosaur (Dinosauria, Theropoda) in the Middle Bathonian of Normandy (France) and its implications for the phylogeny of basal Tetanurae. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 22: 548–563.
- Amiot, R., Buffetaut, E., Lécuyer, C., Wang, X., Boudad, L., Ding, Z., Fourel, F., Hutt, S., Martineau, F., Medeiros, M.A., Mo, J., Simon, L., Suteethorn, V., Sweetman, S., Tong, H., Zhang, F., and Zhou, Z. 2010. Oxygen isotope evidence for semi-aquatic habits among spinosaurid theropods. *Geology* 38: 139–142.
- Benson, R.B.J., Evans, M., Smith, A.S., Sassoon, J., Moore-Faye, S., Ketchum, H., and Forrest, R. 2013. A giant pliosaurid skull from the Late Jurassic of England. *PLoS ONE* 8: e65989.
- Buffetaut, E., Martill, D., and Escuillié, F. 2004. Pterosaurs as part of a spinosaur diet. *Nature* 430: 33.
- Castle, P.H.J. and Williamson, G.R. 1975. Systematics and distribution of eels of the *Muraenesox* group (Anguilliformes, Muraenesocidae): a preliminary report and key. *J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology Special Publication* 15: 1–9.
- Charig, A.J. and Milner, A.C. 1986. *Baryonyx*, a remarkable new theropod. *Nature* 324: 359–361.
- Charig, A.J. and Milner, A.C. 1997. *Baryonyx walkeri*, a fish-eating dinosaur from the Wealden of Surrey. *Bulletin of the Natural History Museum, Geology Series* 53: 11–70.
- Cuff, A.R. and Rayfield, E.J. 2013. Feeding mechanics in spinosaurid theropods and extant crocodilians. *PLoS ONE* 8: e65295.
- Dal Sasso, C., Maganuco, S., and Cioffi, A. 2009. A neurovascular cavity within the snout of the predatory dinosaur *Spinosaurus*. In: N.-E. Jalil (ed.), *First International Congress on North African Palaeontology, Program and Abstract Volume*, 30–31. Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech.
- Dal Sasso, C., Maganuco, S., and Iurino, D.A. 2014. Update on the internal structure of the snout of *Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*. In: S. Zouhri (ed.), *Second International Congress on North African Palaeontology, Program and Abstract Volume*, 26–27. Hassan II University, Casablanca.
- Dal Sasso, C., Maganuco, S., Buffetaut, E., and Mendez, M.A. 2005. New information on the skull of the enigmatic theropod *Spinosaurus*, with remarks on its size and affinities. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 25: 888–896.
- Donley, J.M., Sepulveda, C.A., Konstantinidis, P., Gemballa, S., and Shadwick, R.E. 2004. Convergent evolution in mechanical design of lamnid sharks and tunas. *Nature* 429: 61–65.
- Dyke, G. 2010. Palaeoecology: different dinosaur ecologies in deep time? *Current Biology* 20: R983–R985.
- Eagderi, S. and Adriaens, D. 2010. Head morphology of the duckbill eel, *Hoplunnis punctata* (Regan, 1915; Nettastomatidae: Anguilliformes) in relation to jaw elongation. *Zoology* 113: 148–157.
- Field, D.J., Lin, S.C., Ben-Zvi, M., Goldbogen, J.A., and Shadwick, R.E. 2011. Convergent evolution driven by similar feeding mechanics in baleenopterid whales and pelicans. *Anatomical Record* 294: 1273–1282.
- Foffa, D., Cuff, A.R., Sassoon, J., Rayfield, E.J., Mavrogordato, M.N., and Benton, M.J. 2014a. Functional anatomy and feeding biomechanics of a giant Upper Jurassic pliosaur (Reptilia: Sauropterygia) from Weymouth Bay, Dorset, UK. *Journal of Anatomy* 225: 209–219.
- Foffa, D., Sassoon, J., Cuff, A.R., Mavrogordato, M.N., and Benton, M.J. 2014b. Complex rostral neurovascular system in a giant pliosaur. *Naturwissenschaften* 101: 453–456.
- Fortuny, J., Marcé-Nogué, J., De Esteban-Trivigno, S., Gil, L., and Galobart, À. 2011. Temnospondyli bite club: ecomorphological patterns of the most diverse group of early tetrapods. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 24: 2040–2054.
- George, M.K. 1980. Biology and fishery of wam *Muraenesox talabonoides* (Bleeker). *Indian Journal of Fisheries* 27: 82–94.
- Gimsa, J., Sleight, R., and Gimsa, U. 2016. The riddle of *Spinosaurus aegyptiacus*' dorsal sail. *Geological Magazine* 153: 544–547.
- Hendrickx, C., Mateus, O., and Araújo, R. 2015. A proposed terminology of theropod teeth (Dinosauria, Saurischia). *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 35: e982797.

- Holtz, T.R., Jr. 1998. Spinosaurus as crocodile mimics. *Science* 282: 1276–1277.
- Ibrahim, N., Sereno, P., Dal Sasso, C., Maganuco, S., Fabbri, M., Martill, D.M., Zouhri, S., Myhrvold, N., and Iurino, D.A. 2014. Semiaquatic adaptations in a giant predatory dinosaur. *Science* 345: 1613–1616.
- Ji, Q., Luo, Z.-X., Yuan, C.-X., and Tabrum, A.R. 2006. A swimming mammaliaform from the Middle Jurassic and ecomorphological diversification of early mammals. *Science* 311: 1123–1127.
- O'Brien, H.D., Faith, J.T., Jenkins, K.E., Peppe, D.J., Plummer, T.W., Jacobs, Z.L., Li, B., Joannes-Boyau, R., Price, G., Feng, Y.-X., and Tryon, C.A. 2016. Unexpected convergent evolution of nasal domes between Pleistocene bovids and Cretaceous hadrosaur dinosaurs. *Current Biology* 26: 503–508.
- Pettigrew, J.D., Collin, S.P., and Ott, M. 1999. Convergence of specialised behaviour, eye movements and visual optics in the sandlance (Teleostei) and the chameleon (Reptilia). *Current Biology* 9: 421–424.
- Rayfield, E.J. 2011. Structural performance of tetanuran theropod skulls, with emphasis on the Megalosauridae, Spinosauridae and Carcharodontosauridae. *Special Papers in Palaeontology* 83: 241–253.
- Rayfield, E.J., Milner, A.C., Xuan, V.B., and Young P.G. 2007. Functional morphology of spinosaur “crocodile-mimic” dinosaurs. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 27: 892–901.
- Sereno, P.C., Beck, A.L., Dutheil, D.B., Gado, B., Larsson, H.C.E., Lyon, G.H., Marcot, J.D., Rauhut, O.W.M., Sadleir, R.W., Sidor, C.A., Varriachio, D.D., Wilson, G.P., and Wilson, J.A. 1998. A long-snouted predatory dinosaur from Africa and the evolution of spinosaurids. *Science* 282: 1298–1302.
- Smith, D.G. 1999. Muraenesocidae. In: K.E. Carpenter and V.H. Niem (eds.), *FAO Species Identification Guide for Fishery Purposes. The living Marine Resources of the Western Central Pacific. Volume 3. Batoid Fishes, Chimaeras and Bony Fishes Part 1 (Elopidae to Linophrynidae)*, 1673–1677. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
- Takai, T. 1959. Studies on the morphology, ecology and culture of the important apodal fishes, *Muraenesox cinereus* (Forskål) and *Conger myriaster* (Brevoort). *Journal of the Shimonoseki College of Fisheries* 8: 209–555.
- Taquet, P. 1984. Une curieuse spécialisation du crâne de certains dinosaures carnivores du Crétacé: le museau long et étroit des spinosauridés. *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, Série II* 299: 217–222.

Romain Vullo [romain.vullo@univ-rennes1.fr], Géosciences Rennes, UMR 6118, CNRS, Université de Rennes 1, 263 avenue du Général Leclerc, F-35042 Rennes cedex, France.

Ronan Allain [rallain@mnhn.fr], Sorbonne Universités, CR2P, UMR 7207, CNRS, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Université Paris 06, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris cedex 05, France.

Lionel Cavin [lionel.cavin@ville-ge.ch], Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève, Département de Géologie et Paléontologie, 1 route de Malagnou, CP 6434, CH-1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland.

Received 17 June 2016, accepted 9 August 2016, available online 2 September 2016.

Copyright © 2016 R. Vullo et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.